The Three True Primary Colors Are Red, Green, and Violet. Color blindness is a serious defect wherever found, says the United Service. It is especially so in scafaring men and in those employed on railroads. Possibly it is less important in a soldier, although it must impair his efficiency materially. Nor is it possible to repair the defect by education or study, apparently, for it is now generally agreed that color is due to sensa-According to Wursch and Young the normal eye has only three color sensations -a red, a green, and a violet which falls on it depends merely on the relative intensities of the excitement produced by the light on the three organs of sense corresponding to these

In color blindness one or more of these organs of sense is wanting or im-perfect. The most common form, Daltonism, depends on the absence of the red sense. From the experiments of Holmgren on two persons, each of whom was found to have one color-blind eye, the other being nearly normal, it was found (what could otherwise have been only a matter of theory) that those persons could describe the various colors with one eye, but that there was a dead uniformity of color when looking with the other eye. was obtained a description of color-blind vision in terms of normal

The old artists considered that there really were three primary color sensations-blue, yellow and red. But Helmholtz and Maxwell have now conclusively proved that the three primaries are red, green and violet. Certain mixtures of violet and green can be made to give blue, which necounts for nearly half of the spectrum from the blue end, when combined, appearing of that color; and red and green will also give a yellow-most mixtures, however, giving one of an orange shade.

It is commonly imagined that blue and yellow mixed in certain proportions produce green. The true source of the green was pointed out by Helmholtz. It is the one color which is not freely absorbed either by the yellow or by the blue pigment. The yellow pigment removes the greater part of the blue, indigo and violet rays; the blue pigment removes the greater part of the red, orange and yellow. Thus the light which finally escapes is mainly green.

A FAMOUS WAR HORSE.

Death of Old Comanche of the Govern-ment Service.

Word was recently received at Kansas City, Mo., of the death of Comanche, the most celebrated herse in the United States cavalry service, at Fort Riley. He was forty-five years of age and the only living thing belonging to the United States service which escaped the massacre at the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Gen. Custer and his command were massacred. He was one of the original mount of the Seventh cavalry, which regiment was organized in 1866, and had been in almost every

battle in the Indian service. After the battle of Little Big Horn he was found covered with wounds, riderless and saddleless, some distance from the scene of the massacre. He was taken charge of by Capt. Rowlan and sent to Fort Riley, where for fourteen years he had not been subject to bridle, and had been in charge of the Seventh cavalry. His death was due to old age. His skin will be stuffed and mounted and kept in the museum of the Kansas state university until the world's fair at Chiengo, where it will be taken for ex-

Enterprising showmen have from time to time endeavored to secure Comanche for exhibition purposes, but the authorities have invariably refused to disturb his well-carned rest. Comanche was the horse of Capt. Keogh, a relative of Gen. Custer. Special provision was made for the

care and support of Comanche. Once in awhile, when the cavalry troops were on inspection, Comanche was led out, saddled and bridled, but no one ever sat in his saddle after the battle of the Little Big Horn.

It will be remembered that Custer's ill-fated command used the dead bodies of their horses killed by the shower of Indian bullets as a barricade as far as possible. All the horses were saddled, as the troop had ridden into the valley and attacked the Sioux camp, and, as Comanche was found stripped of his accoutrements, it has always been supposed that his saddle and bridle were taken by the victorious Indians, who, believing that he would die of his wounds, turned him loose. The body of every other horse that carried the brave cavalry into battle on that fateful morning was found among the heaps of the slain soldiers.

Amusing Incident of the Recent Drougue

This story of the drought in China is surious. Every ten days during the drought a "bannerman" issued proclamations forbidding the slaughtering of animals for only two days at a time. At first these proclamations were very mild, but later one read thus:

"Obeying my superiors this procla-mation is issued, and again we beseech the favor of Heaven. Sheep, hogs and all such animals must not be slaughtered, nor must there be any barter in them. Chickens, ducks, fish and shrimps must not be sold for food. Onions and garlie must not be eaten. Let no one lightly or negligently regard this. If anyone purposely disregard this procla-mation he will be brought before the magistrate, beaten and made to wear

the cangue."

Before the paste of this proclamation was dry the basen's (or magistrate's) cook entered the yamen, but he was challenged, examined and some fish found on him.

Although the runners were told that the fish was for the basen, they turned a deaf ear, and, reminding the cook of the cast-iron proclamation, relieved him of the fish.

The cook duly reported the matter to the hsien, and the two runners, who dared to carry out his own proclamation, were besten and made to refund the two hundred dollars cash paid out for the fish.

MRS. MALAPROP.

A Society Woman at the Capital Who It Credited with Some Unique Sayings. Washington society, like every other society, has its Mrs. Malaprop, a good lady who has said several good thing: of an inappropriate kind and gets the credit at the clubs and dinner parties of having said ten times as many, says the Boston Herald. The Mrs. Malaprop of Washington is one of the new-rich who have revolutionized the architecture and

the society of Washington. The "smart" society people go to their beautiful house, eat their delicious terrapin, drink their perfect champagne and get off witty remarks about themif possible quoting them or pretending to, so as to make them ridiculous-all of which, I need not say, is considered quite good etiquette, even if it is not good manners.

Well, Mrs. Malaprop has elimbed up on her husband's bank account through the usual ways into "society," and while she gets along very well occasionally lapses a little in conversation, the lapses being carefully recorded by

her dear new friends. To the daughters of one of the most distinguished diplomats she is reported to have said: "I am so glad to meet you. I have been hearing you spoken of so much as the pretty Miss Legation, the elever Miss Legation. Do tell me which of you is the presty one and which is the elever one."

Again to a famous army officer and his wife, who were telling how much they had enjoyed her dinner party, she cheerily said: "I thought you would

like to meet some nice people."

Being presented to a plainly dressed woman whose name she did not eatch she said in the course of conversation that Washington was a delightful city for people in moderate circumstances. "There are so many pretty little houses such as you, madam, might find suita-ble," she said, addressing, unwittingly, one of the richest of the old residents, whose fine house on Lafayette square is almost historical, and who had the tact and kindness not to set her right.

Perhaps Mrs. Malaprop's most famous speech is of as late date as last spring. just before she went abroad. Coming down to meet a morning caller in her wrapper Mrs. Malaprop said, sweetly: You really must excuse me for coming down in my nom de plume, but I have been busy packing all the morning."

EGGS ON A BUSH.

A Fruit That Cannot Be Distinguished from the Product of the Hen.

Among the many curious things in the plant world, such as flowers that eat flies, the Holy Ghost plant, that bears a white dove in its petals, and others equally interesting, there is none more curious than the solanum gatatrum, a recent addition to Golden Gate park conservatory, says the San Francisco inquirer.

This plant bears hard-boiled eggs for At least the fruit resembles a hard-boiled egg with the shell taken off, as nearly as a truly egg can.

There are three eggs on the park plant-one as large as a pigeon's egg. another the size of a turkey's product and the third is about five and a half inches long by two and a half wide. In color they are identical to the bluishwhite of the cooked article of hen production. The laying plant was the great object of attraction in the conservatory and groups of people stood before it all day, wondering what it was and whether the fruit was good

Gardener Monroe received it about a month ago from Mr. Silverine, of Benicia. The plant belongs to the solanum family, in which are included the pothe tomato and the deadly nightshade. It is a first cousin to the purple egg-plant, an article of food extensively sold in San Francisco markets, and is equally as palatable and nutritious. The blossom is small, of a rich purple hue and when the flower drops off a little white egg is seen. This grows to about the size of its cousin, the pearshaped egg-plant of commerce. But the white variety preserves its perfect eggshape in all stages of its development.

It thrives in the open air wherever the purple plant grows, and is cultivated in the same way. Another variety of the same family bears a goldenyellow fruit, but the white variety is the only one in which the fruit is of the ovoid form.

When pressed between the fingers the white fruit is found to possess the same soft, elastic feeling as a hard-boiled egg. The interior is filled with cells and small seeds, like the purple plant or the

Aside from its utility as an article of food it is prized for its rarity and beauty. The plant stands about two feet high and has broad, soft, oval leaves of dark

Although it has been in the conservatory only about a month it has not palled upon the public interest, but it is visited daily by botanists and others interested in watching the development

of the little egg.
The fruit possesses one defect. It cannot be hatched into broilers.

Rapid Telegraphing.

In illustration of the time occupied in sending a telegram to and receiving answer from distant points, a somewhat curious and interesting statement is given in an account of the celebration at the opening of a new telegraph office in San Francisco recently, at which a large company of telegraphers was assembled. After showing the instruments, the superintendent said that he had often been asked how long it took to telegraph to different places and get a reply, and he proposed to answer the question then by actual demonstration. He thereupon wired an inquiry as to the weather to Portland, New York, Washington, Scattle, Tacoma, Canso, N. S., and London. The first reply came from Portland in 3 minutes: "Weather fine;" the next from New York in 3 minutes 10 seconds: "Misty and warm," Washington in 3 minutes 11 seconds: "Musty and warm;" Seattle in 3 minutes 21 seconds: "Misty and calm;" Tacoma in 3 minutes 28 seconds: "Misty, cool and calm;" Canso, N. S., in 4 minutes and 20 seconds: "Cold and misty," and the reply: "Misty and cold," came from far off London in | threugh the State of Kentucky.

C.R. S. H MAN Photographer.

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It is hereby entered that the foregoing notice of ap lication for patent be published if r the period sixty days (on consecutive weeks) in the check weekly stacome, a weekly new-payer published at Ploche, Lincelo County, Newara.

J. P. DUNKLE, Register.

NOTICE OF TAX

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Notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern and to the following named persons and to all owners of, or claimants to, the real extets and improvements thereon, or improvements when assessed separately, beginster the chartenessed separately, beginster the control of the county, purposes for the year A. D. 1811. Essessed against the following described pieces or parcels of properly are now intimperat; that ten per cent penalty and two dollars, \$100, cost of advertising, has been a deed in each case, and that any piece or parcel of properly ment which said taxes, penalty and costs shall remain united on

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